se Entered at the Postoffice at Mem : : AUGUST 12, 1881

known the facts about the manufacture of of better men than Bradlaugh. The abuse cotton fabrics in the South, it becomes more by the Irish Home Rulers of the liberty of and more evident that on pure business prin-speech in Parliament has caused restrictions Indeed, if it were not so cotton would be an could not be avoided when dealing with men near where the coal is obtained, and Engand's superior facilities in iron manufacture the liberty of Parliament, where is the largely arise from the fact that iron and coal downward way toward despotism to end? mines are found in near proximity to each The fact is that a public representative body other. As Mr. Hammett's recent address has no right to inquire into the religious before the South Carolina State Agricultu- notions of representatives. That is a quesral Society showed, the advantages of the tion for the individual voter to consider. So South in the business over the North is never appear the people of England to think, and estimated at less than ten per cent., while next Parliament the oath will probably be experienced men have placed it as so modified as to avoid the pitfalls of thehigh as twenty per cent. The Southern working people take well to the cotton-mill labor, and become proficients in their business. duties is construed to exist only during the present session of Parliament. When that The cotton is obtained on the spot, clean f n body again meets he can renew his applica

the gin, and undamaged by pressing tion for admission, and according to presen compressing, this makes it work better ... appearances with success. The English are much easier, and so as to produce little waste. learning by degrees what the fuller liberties The expense of preparing the cotton for the of republicanism have caused us already to loom is light, and the necessary operations require but little machinery, advantages man- learn, that opinions upon matters of religio ufacturers esteem highly. Then the expenses | are not proper matters for legal action, for freight are greatly in favor of the South | when the laws are broken in act, then the and the saving effected that way adds much law can correctly interfere to punish-not the wrong opinion but the evil deed. to the profits. Goods manufactured from fresh, clean uncompressed cotton has a superiority about them that tells favorably in the It is stated that the English Government market. The best success at present is met vere not altogether prudent in their way goods, where the quantity of the material is The Home Secretary there told the House great in proportion to the labor, and the Commons that the Ministers knew of the Southern manufacturer has one cent a pound onsignments, and the names of the vessels in his favor over the Eastern mills in freight, the machines were to be put on, three weeks and other expenses. The latter recognize the before. Farther back than the 4th of superior position of the South in coarse July they had that information, but they did goods, and have reduced the proportion of not telegraph it to our Government, so las to have the shippers arrested here, they pre ferred taking the chance of explosion on board the vessels at sea, so that they might

substituting finer goods. They themadvanced to finer as skill and experience. arrest on that side whoever should apply for enabled them to do so. The South has to go the machines, and so unearth the whole conspiracy. This kind of policy looks hard upor comes the manufacturer of fine goods in the course of years, its power to select the best the passengers upon the selected steamships. cottons, and to use that cotton in its natural But nobody did apply for the "infernals" on the other side because, the English ondition, will necessarily make Southern accounts say, whoever informed the Govern fine goods superior to any that can be put on ment of the shipment also warned their the markets. In proportion as these facts confederates in England not to appear. and new cotton-mills are built. It is evident that within a few years no town within the this way of playing friend to both sides, but less it has a cotton-mill as well as a hotel and a church. D. S. Cole, writing to the New York Cotton, says: "Every Southern community now takes the most lively interest in the whole subject of cotton manufacturing. There is no longer any constitution of the burt anybody then got inference in the constitution of the subject of cotton manufacturing. There is no longer any constitution of the constitution the conspirators explain it, and do so in machines, and the intention of shipping then the factory is worth money was octained and put in the fund to four in the field, and hence they want more factories." This writer A Stain Upon Civilipation.
Cincinnati Enquirer Special.
ATLANTA, GA, August 9.—To-day Geor

during a Southern tour: At Vicksburg \$150r 000 has been subscribed toward building a cotton-mill; G. M. Klein, President of the Mississippi Valley Bank, is at the head of the movement. The Natchez mills make twenty-three per cent; the Wesson, Mississispi, mills, thirty per cent. Jackson, Tennessee, has subscribed half the amount toward a \$150,000 mill; among the subscribers a Chicago firm takes \$40,000 of the stock. Paris, Tennessee, has a building and \$25,000 toward a \$50,000 mill. The Paliaski, Tennessee, cotton and woolen-mills make thirty per cent. Corinth, Mississippi, has a new factory building; the main structure is valued at \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000; 3500 spindles, making 5000 pounds yarms per week; \$15,000 wanted as a loan on this propweek; \$15,000 wanted as a loan on this property to perfect operations. New Berne, North Carolina has a \$40,000 yarn-mill that is doing splendidly. These particulars, it will be observed, refer to what may be called outlying districts, the more prominent concerns, such as those of Georgia, are not referred to. Soon a fine cotton-mill in Manreferred to. Soon a fine cotton-mill in Metaphis will require to be added to the number.
Our citizens are subscribing with considerable
spirit, and the business advantages of Memphis give assurance that if a cotton-mill can
succeed anywhere it can do so here. The

own fortunes at the expense of the people that they are discovering new ways of "milking the public cow," as some of them term it. An instance of this has occurred at Topeka, Kansas, where the people were induced should be familiar with, as the principle in-volved goes far wider and deeper than the dividual case was concerned. Justice ruin the one class and give unlimited wealth and prosperity to the other, if there are no implied limitations of the uses to which the

eign-made Bessemer steel, for the purpose of nducing individuals to make that articl within the limits of the United States? This power "can readily be employed against one class of individuals and in favor of another so as to ruin the one class and give unlimited wealth and prosperity to the other."

There is a good deal of excitement in Engand on the subject of the atheist Bradlaugh who was elected member of Parliament but Floyd's Treachery, Cass's Resignation, is not permitted to occupy his sent as he Scott's Shillyshallying, and Black's would not take the usual oath. It is not Memoranda to the President. sympathy with Bradlaugh's sentiments that

of the War-Mr. Davis's State-

ments Criticised.

gives strength to his cause, but the fear that his case may be so managed as to violate the principle of religious freedom in the persons to be adopted, such as no previous Parliaalways regarded Mr. Davis as a singularly truthful and just man. "But when he told you that Mr. Buchanan was timid because he ment had submitted to. These restrictions Indeed, if it were not so cotton would be an exception to the general rule. Take the exception to the general rule. Take the metals, for instance, and it is found most their own measures than about the preservation because he did not reinferce Sumter. They, did not give up the forts in Charleston harbor of course do him injustice. But Mr. Davis charges him with timidity because he did not evacuate the forts and let tion of freedom. But if Bradlaugh's case is to be made an occasion for further curtailing of he expresses the opinion that if Sumter had been given up, no other State than South Carolina would have gone out. In truth and in fact, Mr. Davis and all the other secessionists desired that evacuation for the sole purpose of making their predetermined de-parture easy and safe. 'Such a conspicuous parture easy and safe. 'Such a conspicuous act of concession' would have been an acology. In the meantime the present suspenthey would have tumbled out as fast as they could formulate their ordinances. South Carolina tried to bully the President; others, including Mr. Davis, tried to coax him. It sion of the man from the performance of his

> seen reinforced immediately after Lincoln election, or certainly as soon as it became manifest that South Carolina wanted the possession of them. Mr. Buchanan understood as well as anybody that the forts there must be kept, and was thoroughly determined not to give them up. Immediately after the election he directed Floyd, the Secretary of War, to see that the forts were fully manned and provisioned. 'II,' said he, addressing the Secretary, 'those forts should be taken by South Carolina in consequence of our neglect to put them in defensible condition, it were better for you and me both to be thrown into the Patomag with millstones tied about the provisions and everything else of the United States which they were better for you and me both to be thrown into the Potomac with millstones tied about our necks.' Floyd replied very solemnly—that is, more solemnly than he usually spoke—that his own convictions accorded with those of the President, and said that duty should be immediately and completely performed. He did not believe that the slightest difficulty could or would be encountered in doing it. Not a word was said on the subject pro or con by any other member. Things jeet pro or con by any other member. Things rested thus until some time after, when General Cass told me that the order for the said. He declined to give me the source of his information, but I knew it was Mr. Presing from him it seemed to be authentic, and we both agreed that the President ought to be informed. General Cass declined to do it, or go along with me for that purpose, but inisted that I alone should go. I went, and ssuming that the President would be as ining his action, or inaction, upon grounds which he did not explain to me. I was very much dissatisfied, and so told General Cass, who was even more troubled than I. After several weeks of mental suspense, and much urging by his friends and family, he (Gen-

no evidence of timidity that he resisted

FLOYD'S TREACHERY-CASS'S RESIGNATION

eral Cass) concluded to resign. GENERAL SCOTT'S RESPONSIBILITY. "The object of the policy which the Presi namely: to preserve the peace and hand over the Government in as good order as possible to the succeeding Administration, and give Lincoln a chance to do that which to aid him in saving it. If Fort Sumter should be taken the conflict would immediby the whole of the Administration, excep-The President was convinced that if no no niovement were made looking to the increase of our force at that point the revolutionary States would await the advent of the new Administration. I did not believe of this at all. Neither did General Cass nor succeed anywhere it can do so here. The facts and considerations given above are drawn from the very latest sources, and after reading and reflecting upon them we think our merchants and men of property will see that the projected Memphis cotton-mill decrease that the projected Memphis cotton-mill decrease that they should spare no personal william J. Hynes, an Irish lawyer of good standing and formerly a member of Congress ment with them that if they would abstain standing and formerly a member of Congress from Arkansas, was finally placed at the head of the central organization. It was decided at the same time that Chicago instead of New York should be selected as headquarters. It is more difficult to say what other ters. It is more difficult to say what other than the property of the conduct would have been the conduct wo constitutional advisers, and perhaps formed some plans of proceeding which he knew that they would not approve. The failure to reinforce Sumter, which I thought and still think was the cardinal error of the Administration oncluded by restricting the Attorney-

country aggressive operations against England. country aggressive operations against England.

A Polyglot Population.

The polyglot character of New York is well shown in the intermarriage of the various nations that make np its population. Of every 100 native women marrying in New York, 70 take native husbands, 18 German husbands and 3 Irish husbands. Of the men, the Legislature had authorized, and the bonds were not issued. The company sued the city for the money, but the United States District Court decided against them, and the United States District States Supreme Court has steamed the decision on grounds every American should be familiar with, as the principle in-GENERAL SCOTT REFUSES TO GO ON RECORD. The Judge's letter to General Scott began

Miller, in giving the decision, said: "The theory of our Government, State and national, is opposed to the deposit of unlimited power anywhere. Of all the powers conferred upon the Government, that of taxation is most liable to abuse. Given a purpose or object for which taxation may be lawfully used, and the extent of its exercise is in its very nature unlimited. This power can as readily be employed against one class of inreadily be employed against one class of in-dividuals and in favor of another, so as to The probability is that injustice and wrong

ecession movement can best be determined rom that document."
"Did General Scott ever answer your let-JUDGE BLACK'S STORY

"Yes, sir. He replied in substance: "General Scott has received a highly interesting letter from the Secretary of State. He is now nailed to his desk, but as soon as he gets a moment's leis-ure he will call at the State Department and keep on calling until he sees the Secretary of State Of Affairs Connected With the Outbreak "He never called, and I did not see him for about three weeks, when I met him at a dinner party, and he referred to what he called the highly interesting letter he had received from me. He said that upon reading it he reached the conclusion that had he devoted himself to the law in his early life he doubtless would have become fitted to occupy my position, and my letter had impressed him with the beilef that had I been educated for the military I would have reached a position to entitle me to almost any command, and, taking it all in all, he did not know but that both of us had missed our avocations. Thus ended my effort to get our avocations. Thus ended my effort to get General Scott to a record upon this military feature of the controversy then going on. AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION.

"On page 215 of Mr. Davis's book he says he expressed the opinion to the President that the wisest and best course would be to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston, and then proceeds: Charleston, and then proceeds:

The President's objection to this was that it was his bounden duty to preserve and protect the property of the United States. To this I replied, with all the earnestness the occasion demanded, that I would pledge my life that if an inventory were taken and an ordnance sergeant with a few men left in charge of them they would not be disturbed. As a further guarantee I offered to obtain from the Governor of South Carolina full assurance that in case any manualers or lawless combination of persons should attempt to seize or disturb the property, he would send from the citadel of Charleston an adequate guard to protect it, and to secure its keepers against molestation.

"Mr. Davis discrared his character for

common sense by making such a proposition to the President. It was preposterous in thim to expect that such a proposition would to the President. It was preposterous in him to expect that such a proposition would be entertained for a moment by either the President or the Cabinet, and it was, of course, rejected in utter disdain. The President's declaration that it was his duty to preserve and keep possession of the public property of the United States seems to be misunderstood by Mr. Davis as referring only to such articles of personal property as were then within the fort. Give them up the fort, and Mr. Davis would guarantee the "The forts at Charleston ought to have cen reinforced immediately after Lincoln's election, or certainly as soon as it became manifest that South Carolina wanted the possion of them. Mr. Buchanan understood as well as anybody that the forts there must be kept, and was thoroughly determined not be kept. mitted it as a thing to be seriously considered. The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and the surrender into the hands of seinforcement had not been executed, and he South Carolina authorities were proseeding upon some kind of assurance that I would not be. He was sure of this, he political, legal, moral or military. It bemost impudent in the history of the world.

It is impossible to excuse it on any grounds, political, legal, moral or military. It belonged to the United States—was bought and paid for by them. They had a full and undisputed proprietary right to it, which was not impaired in the slightest degree by the South Carolina act of secession. Yet South Carolina insultingly insisted upon its surrender to her, avowedly to use it with hostile purposes against the Government to which purposes against the Government to which it belonged; and now Mr. Davis complains that this absurd demand was not acceded to." JUDGE BLACK AS AN ADVISER.

It seems strange, indeed, while reviewing the facts and the overwhelming evidence from which I shall draw the statements ye to be made, to find that Judge Black, the man who has for twenty years been employand maligned, sat with the evidence in h hand to show that he was really the bold leader of the Union force in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet during the whole of the critical period preceding the 4th of March, 1861. How many people knew that Judge Black drove Floyd out of the Cabinet and brought the great Stanton into it as Attorney-General when he accepted the State Department, and with great difficulty got the able and faithful Holt into the War Department, that his hands wight be strengthened in his fight Holt into the War Department, that his hands might be strengthened in his fight against the secessionists? or, until I speak it from his own lips, that he refused to abandon the cause when General Cass went out and begged him to go also, because he thought it his duty both to the country and his lifelong friend to stay at his post and save what he could? Judge Black wrote that portion of Mr. Buchanan's message of the 8th of Janary, 1861, from which the following quotation is made:

I certainly had no right to make aggre

of the Government to reduce a revolution of any magnitude is best illustrated by the following quotations from a memorandum given to President Buchanan early in De-cember, 1860:

inhabitants of a section confounding the inno-cent with the guilty.

The opinion of November 20, 1860, for which Judge Black has been so severely ar-arraigned, should be read in the light of the above declarations and his specific advice upon events as they arose. Mr. Buchanan had asked his Attorney-General for an opinion upon certain constitutional questions affecting the rights of States. Judge Black

legal points involved, and then went into the discussion of the attitude of the two parties to the Union. This paper was even stronger in its presentation of the duty of the President, from which Mr. Buchonan drew a part of his message to Congress of January 8, 1861. Mr. Buchanan called for the paper before it was finished, and when its tenor and scope was presented it was entired to add

themselves Commissioners from that State empowered to treat with the Government of they had left home should be fully explained to them. The Cabinet then consisted of Judge J. S. Black, Secretary of State; Edwin M. Stanton, Attorney-General; Philip F. M. Stanton, Attorney-General; Philip F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury; Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and Isaac Toncey, Secretary of the Navy. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas bitterly opposed Major Anderson's action, and the President even was careful. about approving it. Major Anderson's action, however, formed the least part of the important controversy which took place during those four eventful days. On Saturday evenwhich came near driving Judge Black from the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan laid before serial the one-class and given unlimited wealth and prospective the chart, if there are not many prospective the them would be adone the 17th recom this could be proposed any of secretarity. In part which we would be adone the 17th recom this could be proposed any of secretarity and the proposed any of the country of the cliffers, and with the other become it upon the country of the cliffers, and with the other become it upon the country of the cliffers, and with the other become it upon the country of the cliffers, and with the other become it upon the country of the cliffers, and with the other become it upon the country of the cliffers, and the country of the cliffers of the country of the cliffers in conclusion, Secretary of State Black

Lar. Buchanan fall before the capitlet. Arr. Buchanan fall before the capitlet. Arr. Buchanan fall before the advisers a paper in the form of his advisers a paper in the form of his answer to the proposition of the fill enable you to correct them the more easily.

In conclusion, Secretary of State Black

South Carolina. It was a surprise to the

himself did he send the answer to the gen-tlemen from South Carolins he had prepared, and how impossible it would be for him to remain in the Cabinet an hour were such an answer returned. The impressive interview ended by Mr. Buchanan handing the paper he had prepared as his answer to the insolent demand and proposition of the South Caro-lina embassadors with a request that he mod-ify it to suit his own views and return it to ify it to suit his own views and return it to

STEMMING THE CURRENT. Judge Black did so. Mr. Stanton made a copy of the document, page by page, as the Judge wrote it, and the original was sent to the President. Here is the memorandum: the President. Here is the memorandum:

First—The first and the concliding paragraph both seem to acknowledge the right of South Carolina to be represented near the Government by diplomatic officers. That implies that she is an independent nation, with no other relations to the Government of the Union than any other foreign power. If such be the fact, then she has acquired all the rights, powers and responsibilities of a separate Government by the mere ordinance of secession which passed her convention a few days ago. But the President has always, and particularly in his late message to Congress, denied the right of recession, and asserted that no State could throw off her Federal obligations in that way. Moreover, the President has also very distinctly declared that even if a State could seeded and go out of the Union at pleasure, whether by revolution or in the exercise of a constitutional right, he could not recognize her Independence

overnment.

Fith—The implied assent of the President to the ceusation which the Commissioners make of a compact with South Carolina, by which he was sound not to take whatever measures he saw fit or the defense of the forts, ought to be stricken out, and a flat denial of any such bargain, pledge or agreement inserted.

MR. BUCHANAN TAKES THE ADVICE.

resident in relation to what he and all other Cabinet. The President unexpectedly aban-doned much of the ground he had previously ontended for, and the views of Judge Black, as expressed in the above paper, were accepted, and the modified answer in accord-Mr. King were appointed to succeed them, and from that time on there was harmony in

an exhibition early in December, 1860, to re-inforce Major Anderson whenever it was nined to succor Major Anderson at all haz-ards, for the South Carolinians had taken ossession of all the unoccupied forts. Major Anderson had retreated into Sumter,

waiting a month to meet his objections for ac-tion before taking on three hundred disciphe President to say that he thought "it was only gentlemanly and proper that he should await the reply of the South Carolina Com-mission before dispatching the reinforce-ments." This caused another delay to the 2d of January, when General Scott again changed his mind about the sailing of the Brooklyn, and on the 5th, against the earnest protest of Judge Black, substituted the un-

armed Star of the West for a formidable

The years come, and the years go.
And the leaves of life keep falling,
Carrie! falling;
And across the sunless river's flow,
With accents soft, and whispers low,
The friends long lost are calling,
Carrie! calling;
While Autumn his red glory wears,
And clouds oppress the sky, like cares—
But the old griefs die, and new joys are born,
And after the midnight cometh morn.

The years wake, and the years sleep,
And the past is full of sorrow,
Carrie! sorrow;
The thoughtless laugh and the thoughtful weep
And each the fruit of his follies reaps,
For to-day is the fate of to-morrow,
Carrie! morrow;
But new loves tempt us to forget
The old, and old friends love us yet—
So the old griefs die, and new joys are born,
And after the midnight cometh morp. The years laugh, the years sigh,
But the flowers for you are blowing.
Carrie! blowing:
As girlhood's days go dancing by.
And wemanhood's blithe May is nigh,
With hopes and familes glowing.
Carrie! glowing;
While Love his nets for you prepares,
And lurks to each you newares.

And all they touch they sadden,
Carrie! sadden;
But still the heart can time dely,
Hope still with purple flush our sky,
And sober friendship gladden,
Carrie! gladden;
And well as we have loved before,

THE DEAD CHIEF.

ecollections of Spotted-Tall-Some Dramatic Scenes in which the Great Chief Figured.

Page of History Contributed by a Journalist who was a Party to

St. Louis Republicar The death of Spotted-Tail, the noted brule chief, has called forth various obituary notices, none of which evince a knowledge of his early career. Military officers and Indian agents know all about him, and their accounts embrace his conduct of late years, while leading a comparatively quiet life on his reservation. The late G. V. Beauvais knew Spotted-Tail while yet but a lad, and other old citizens of St. Louis, engaged in the fur trade, knew of his reputation as a brave warrior. Spotted-Tail, or Pegaleska, as he was known by his Indian name, who, in after years, was a firm friend of the whites, name was a terror to his enemies. About shot by a white man, a Missourian, on the California overland route, beyond Fort Laramie in Dakota Territory. In retaliation for this murder Spotted-Tail was sent out Red Leaf at the head of a band

TO ATTACK THE STAGE COACH from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake, Spotted-Tail attacked the coach, killed the passen-gers, including a Salt Lake merchant, whom he robbed of four or five thousand dollars. Out of this grew the Indian war resulting in the battle at Ash Hollow, where the Sioux were badly whipped by General Harney. potted-Tail was captured and remained a prisoner under sentence of death in the jai at Fort Leavenworth until he was pardoned out by I esident Buchanan. From the time of regaining his liberty, Spotted-Tail seems to have changed his course toward the whites, and his good will toward them was more than ever cemented by the following event, which was first written up for the Missouri Republican in 1867, by a correspond-ent of this paper then with the Indian Peace Commission. It has been written up subsequently by other correspondents with sun-dry embellishments, but these are the facts, as corroborated by Colonel Henry A. May-OFFICER OF DISTINGUISHED REPUTE.

In the spring of 1866 Colonel Maynadier, command at Fort Laramie, received a messenger from Pegaleska (Spotted-Tail), head chief of the Brule-Sioux, informing him that his daughter had died on the way to the fort, and had begged her father to bury from his eyes, a rare occurrence in an Indian, and for some time he could not speak. At length, taking the hand of Colone! Maynadier, he said: "This must be a dream for me to be in such a fine room and sur-

TO SUIT THE PERAND I COME ON

remind me that you have offered n wronged and are entitled to compensation for the damage and distress caused by making so many roads through our country, and driving off and destroying the buffalo and officers and the soldiers of the garrison, an many Indians. A touching prayer was d dian character as unprecedented and calculated to secure a lasting impression. In approaching Fort Laramie the elevated platform, on the top of which rests the box inclosing the chief's daughter, can be seen from a long distance. The skulls of two populations in the Ledian custom when a

nies, slain, as is the Indian custom, when and General Scott's excuses were no longer of any force, for overt acts had been com- and for many years the latter was covered mitted. But General Scott found other rea-sons for delay, and recommended that, in-stead of the sloop-of-war, which had been commissioners held a council with Spotted-Tail and his band at North Platte, who came in from the Republican Fork, where they had been permitted to go on a hunt by Sherdred and fifty raw recruits be sent from New York in a merchant vessel so as not to hurt the feelings of the South Carolinians. Mr. Buchasan promptly overruled him, and gave an order through the Lieutenant-General for the dispatch of the Brooklyn. General Scott, instead of sending it to the proper efficers, quietly pocketed it, and called upon the President to say that he thought "it was the President to say that he thought "it was the There came in also Cut-Nose, who was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he thought "it was the president to say that he there is not the proper of the Brooklyn. General for the dispatch of the Brooklyn. General for the Brooklyn. General ditched the passenger train on the Union

> Herald; Hall of the Chicago Tribune, and, perhaps, some others of the interviewing tribe. In the search, stately tents of tanned buffalo hides were passed and explored, and no one could tell where the chief had his bo one could tell where the chief had his headquarters. At length the big Indian was found on the outskirts, seated like the grand Lama, in the meanest tent in the outfit, composed of a rugged blanket stretched over his head and open in front like a buggy-top. The chief maintained a dignified silence, like Diogenes in his tub, and smoked his pipe with an apparent contempt of the crowd that gathered round. He was probably meditating on his speech, which he delivered through an interpreter before the assembled commisan interpreter before the assembled commis-sion in the afterpart of the day. Spotted-Tail was a man of ability and a Spiritualist in the Indian sense of the term. His subsequent history is too well known to be further enlarged upon. As to Turkey-Leg, the fol-lowing curious fact in his history may be worth relating. About ten years ago HE HAD A SON,

brave, who started out on the war-path, His first adventure was an attempt to steal horses near the Chugwater, about midway be-tween Fort Laramie and Cheyenne. The young man was waylaid and shot from am-bush. He fell from his horse, but hanging to the lariat, he was dragged half a mile to the side of the road, where he died. His body lay unburied several days, when a lady, passing in a coach, stopped and covered the corpse with her shawl, leaving it there as an expression of decent respect to humanity.

The next summer Mr. Felix R. Brunot and
the late Colonel Robert Campbell were holding a council as Indian Commissioners with

have infernal machines manufactured and exported without there being a criminal design against life or property somewhere. The machines are said to have been manufactured openly in Illinois. Taking this and the existence of the skirmishing fund as susceptible of proof, it would seem difficult to distinguish the case in principle from the use of our territory for the purpose of fitting out expeditions or ships against the subjects and property of a friendly country. It is perfectly true, as one of the Irish agitators has recently said, that with this means neither troops, nor ships, nor guns are needed to strike blows at England of a very serious character. To deal with this new kind of secret and criminal warfare, why should not the laws of this country provide, exactly as they now do in the case of war vessels and military enterprises," on sufficient proof of military enterprises," on sufficient proof of such facts as are now alleged, that the per-sons implicated should be severely punished for the breach of international law involved?

Lynchburg, Va., August 11.—The Co-alitionists adjourned at 2 o'clock this morn-ing size die, after having indorsed the regular

ing sine die, after having indorsed the regular Readjuster platform.

The Straight-out Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The platform was read, and, after much discussion on the debt plank, was adopted—56 to 32. Ross Hamilton, leader of the Mecklenburg delegation, thought if they remained in the Convention after the adoption of the platform they would grossly misrepresent their constituency; grossly misrepresent their constituency therefore they would retire. The action of Hamilton and his followers was severel criticised by the President of the Convention criticised by the President of the Convention. A committee on nominations was appointed. The Convention elected J. W. Cochran, colored, of Rockingham, Chairman of the State Central Committee and ex-oficio Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and A. Spitzer, of Richmond, Secretary of the State Cenmittee and ex-oficio Secretary of the State Executive Committee.

Will of Ex-Governor Bagley. DETROIT, August 11.—The will of Ex-Governor Bagley was filed in the Probate Court this morning. He provides for the carrying on of his large tobacco manufactur-ing business, which is to eventually go into the hands of his four sons if they choose. He gives \$500 to the Unitarian Church, \$5000 for gives \$500 to the Unitarian Church, \$5000 for the erection of a public ice-water drinking fountain in front of the City Hall, providing the city will undertake to furnish ice between May and November of each year, and keep it running the year round; \$500 each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Little Sisters of the Poor establishment, and the Foundling Home, a Protestant institution. These are all his public bequests. To every employe who has been in his service five years he gives \$50; ten years, \$100, and employe who has been in his service live years he gives \$50; ten years, \$100, and fifteen years, \$200. The balance of his large estate is divided among his family, consisting of a wife and seven children.

Among the Men of Money. NIAGARA FALLS, August 11.—The American Bankers' Association resumed its session to-day. Tromas Henry, of Mobile, the preher among the whites. The commander was her among the whites. The commander was to-day. Thomas Henry, of Mobile, the prensked to permit it to be done. The girl was siding Chairman, made a humorous speech, aged seventeen years, but Colonel Maynadier knew her five years before, when she was a closing with an earnest supplication for the aged seventeen years, but Colonel Maynadier knew her five years before, when she was a child of twelve. Shedied from exposure and inability to endure the severe labor and hardship of the wild Indian life. Colonel Maynadier complied with the chief's request, and rode out to meet him and the funeral cortege half way between the fort and the Platte river. The commandant sympathized deeply with the chief's application and assured him that he felt honored by his confidence in committing to his care the remains of a child whom he loved so much. The funeral was held as the sun went down that it might remaind the disconsolate chief of the darkness left in his lodge when his beloved danghter was taken away. The chief exhibited deep emotion and tears fell from his eyes, a rare occurrence in

Speaking of the dynamite and clockwork packed in cement, the London New says:
"We may reckon on the cordial co-operation of the Government of the United States. Mr. Stanton declared his purpose to leave the Cabinet with the Secretary of State if the views expressed were not adopted. Mr. Holt would doubtless have done the same. The above quoted paper was the last effort of this one man to change the determination of the cordial co-operation of the Government of the United States. Though in regard to words spoken or written America has always shown the strongest well again, or is this real? Yes, I see that it is. The beautiful day, the blue sky without cense of individual eccentricity, her statesmen have always drawn the line at overt acts directed against a friendly power. Even apart from any such sound and wholesome political doctrine, the ordinary dictates of humanity, the first principles of civilized life, would be sufficient to condemn any connivance, direct or indirect, with the abominable traffic now disclosed." That is true, and yet there are idiots in this country who take satisfaction in jabbering that the English take satisfaction in jabbering that the lish people are scared.

Obsequite of Gen. Robert Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—The funeral obsequies of General Robert Patterson took place this morning from the family residence, and was attended by a very large assemblage of relatives, friends and acquaintances. The services were conducted by Rev. Dewitt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a member, F. N. Miller, D.D., and Rev. William Blackwood. The pall-bearers were Generals Grant Sherman Porbearers were Generals Grant, Sherman, Porter and Hancock, Joseph Patterson, John Welch, Judge Biddle and William H. Drayton, the generals named representing the Loyal Legion. There were also present Generals Mott, Herring, Schofield, Lamotte, Hoffman, Sickels and Hartranft, Ex-Governor Pollock, George W. Childs and Hon. William D. Kelley. Placed on the breast of the deceased were the badges of the Society of the Cincinnati Aztec Club and Loyal Legion. bearers were Generals Grant, Sherman

A Cherokee Chief's Enife.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
Mr. J. D. Caldon, the well-known traveler and mineralogist, is in the city. He is exhibiting a queer pocket-knife made by a Cherokee chief in North Carolina. It consists of steel blades set in a handle of buck horn, on which is the name of the maker of the knife in small brass characters inlaid in the horn, in the Cherokee language. The name of the donor is Sil-lo-ley, or Little Squills. The knife is chiefly curious as having been fashioued by a full-blooded Indian of the ancient Cherokee tribe of that country, and is most highly prized by its present owner.

Natchez Democrat.

If the States of Texas, Mississippi, Louisis, and and Arkansas, and such other of the Southwestern States as might desire to enter the scheme, would unite in the establishment of a great depot for immigrants at New Orleans, somewhat similar to Castle Garden. New York, the first step would have been the property of the way of encouraging the coming Pacific road at Plum Creek and scalped the engineer. Early next morning the newspaper correspondents, railroad officials and others went through the encampment to get a sight of the renowned chieftain, Spotted-Tail. There were Stanley, the African explorer; Gersacker,

THE PROLIFIC GERMAN NOVELIST, from Berlin; Bulkley of the New York Herald; Hall of the Chicago Tribine, and, perhaps, some others of the interviewing tribe. In the search, stately tents of tanned Ex-Confederates at Dailas.

surrender. Speeches were made at the park by General Lewis, Frank Mitchell, Colonel Pierson Pearce, and Generals Cabrell and Gillman, of the third Louisiana.

SEDALIA, Mo., August 11.—Colonel J. L. Stephens, President of the Contral National Bank of thomewile, died at his home this morning, aged fifty-five years. He was prominent in all the great enterprises which have been inaugurated and successfully car-ried out in Central Missouri. His mother, this city.

OTTAWA, August 11.—James Wetherell, a widower, aged seventy, and Margaret Doherty, a widow, aged fifty, were married last night. Some roughs started a charicari at 11 p.m., which lasted till 2 a.m. The mob then broke in the door and demanded money, which Wetherell refused. The old man beat them off and followed them out. At daylight this morning his dead body was found by the roadside, with the head crushed.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Cotton Factors. No. 11 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

GRAHAM, COUSINS & CO HARDWARE

CUTLERY, GUNS, GUM AND LEATHER BELTING. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. No. 325 Main Street, - Memphis, Tennessee. THE FIRM OF LANGSTAFF, GRAHAM & PROUDFIT, EXPIRING BY LIMITATION JUNE 1, 1831, we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of continuing the Hardware Business, and will be happy to see our friends and the public generally at our new store, 225 Main street (formerly occupied by Joyner, Lemmon & Gale). Thankful for past favors, we are very respectfully, GRAHAM, COCSINS & CO.

Stewart, Gwynne & Co

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors, Nos. 356 and 358 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee

STEWART, BROTHERS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, NEW OBLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Mammoth Drug House! REMOVAL MANSFIELD &

296 Main Street

STRICTLY HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES."

NEARYL OPPOSITE THE OLD (23 YEARS) STAND.



DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDING, LUMBER

Fulmer, Thornton & Co.,

Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers.

Cotton Factors, Com. Merchants. 336 Front street, cor. Union. Memphis. Tenn

Wholesale GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS 369 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. 190 Grayler street, New Orleans, La. otton consigned to us at Memphis or New Orleans will have prempt and carrent tention. We constantly carry a large and carefully selected stock Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, iquors, Tobacco and Cigars at MEMPHIS, and will sell as low as the lowest. We carry no stock at New ricans, butfor parties who desire it, will make purchases in that market.

MEDICINAL.



Gas, Pipes, Water Pipes, Sewer Pipes, Lead Pipes, Plumbers' Brass Work, Plumbers' Iron Goods, Gas Fixtures and Fittings. Good Work. Low Prices. Fire & Burglar-Proof

McMahan, Porter&Co DETROIT SAFE CO.

Sure Protection from Fire Safety, Utility and Beauty Combined.

Sewer Pipe, Flue Pipe, Lawn and Hanging Vases, Flue Linings, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick and Tiles, Farm Drain Tile.

BROWNE, the PLUMBER

40 Madison St., Memphis.

SEWER PIPE, ETC.

MANUFACTURERS

And Fine Ground Fire Clay. J. GRAHAM, BRANCH DEPOT, South Court Street, Near Second

REWARD.

2500 Beward. WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sic's Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costlyeness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Lives Fills, when the pirections are strictly complied with. They are surely, Vegetable, and never fall to give satisfaction. Supar-coated. Large boxes, containing 38 pills, 20 cents. For sale by all druggists. Bewere of courserfeits and instantions. The pseudos of courserfeits and instantions. The pseudos of the Fill Makers, 'Isl and ISS.W. Madison street, Chicago, Free trial package sent by mail pressed out as